Chicago Daily Tribune.

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CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE

BY T. A. STEWART & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE CHICAGO TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is published Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays ...

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NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

95

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

DAILY TRIBUNE.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1855.

OUR ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE BUSINESS OF CHICAGO.

Our preparations for the publication of our Annual Statement are rapidly approaching completion, and we shall issue it in a few days. [illegible]

IMPORTANT FINANCIAL NEWS.

[illegible]

THE NEWS.

Our Springfield correspondence this morning [illegible] the belief that Douglas' prediction that "Senator Shields will be his own successor" will not be realized.

[illegible]

At Albany, Mr. Blatchford has presented a bill for the punishment of Pettyfoggering. [illegible]

[illegible]

The Christian *Advocate and Journal* contains the returns of the past year, from the several Methodist Episcopal Annual Conferences in the United States, which exhibits the following totals: Number of members, 679,282, and probationers 104,976, being an increase of 30,712 members during the year. The number of travelling preachers in the several conferences is 5458 of which 4,814 are effective, the remainder being either superannuated or supernumerary. There were 42 deaths among the travelling preachers during the year. The number of local preachers reported is 6,149. The total amount of missionary contributions reported from the conferences is $228,049. The largest amount is from the Baltimore Conference, which raised $26,234. The German Missions of the church are also prosperous, and report 12,145 members, which is an increase of 1,368 during the past year. The contributions of the Germans for religious purposes, likewise show a handsome increase.

The Annual Circular of Messrs. Forsyth, Bell & Co., of Quebec, represents that the past season has been very unfavorable to the lumbering business, owing to the general commercial depression, and the present winter will witness very slight operations in the lumbering districts. The fall in the prices of timber have been immense. White pine, which twelve months since brought in the Liverpool market 2s a 2s 3d, now sells with difficulty at 1s 3d a 1s 3d. [illegible]

[illegible]

The Republicans and Whigs held a caucus at Clinton Hall last night to change [illegible]

The bill to authorize Banks to surrender their bills and take up their bonds, passed the Senate, with the House amendment, and is a law. The bill introduced by Mr. Foss, for a new Gas Company, and also the one concerning the Hydraulic company, are also passed.

Mr. Richmond to-day offered a bill to authorize the issuing of legal process against foreign corporations. [illegible]

The Senate adjourned [illegible] bill to-morrow, and many of the members [illegible] will attend the convention of the State Maine Law Alliance.

In the House, Judge Logan reported back the bill to regulate the duties and define the obligations of Railroad companies. Judge Logan spoke at length against the assumption of Railroad companies that farmers must keep their stock off their tracks, or suffer the consequences. He illustrated the fallacy of such a claim by various illustrations. He did not see why Railroad companies should be exempted from responsibilities which individuals are not.

Mr. Grove moved to lay report on the table, and print report for the use of the House.

Mr. Dunlap expressed the hope that the bill would be printed before the House acted upon it.

Messrs. Lyman of Winnebago and Richmond, of Schuyler, urged the immediate passage of the bill, and the latter expressed the opinion that more stringent measures might be made.

Mr. Richmond, of Cook, said he was anxious that every member in the House should understand its provisions. He thought the interests of the people demanded the strictest accountability of Railroad companies, while the right of the latter should not be infringed on. Railroads were multiplying rapidly, and whatever action might be taken, he hoped it would not be hasty. The true course, to take, it seemed to him, was to print the bill, and lay it before every member.

Mr. Dunlap followed on the same side, saying that his county was more interested than any other in the State. He was for the most stringent measures against R. R. Companies to compel them to guard their tracks by ample protection. He was, therefore, anxious to have it printed.

Mr. Logan responded, referring to the opposition to the bill, saying there was two ways to kill a measure,—one was to advance it straightforward, and another to load it down with amendments. The bill was a simple proposition—to make Railway Co's. fence their roads, or be responsible for damages, and he hoped the House would pass the bill.

Mr. Lovejoy said the Senator from Sangamon undoubtedly imputed wrong motives to the members from Cook.

Mr. Richmond of Cook, reiterated the same saying he was a friend of the bill, and did not wish to delay it one moment.

Mr. Grove, of Peoria, followed in favor of printing, but finally withdrew the motion. Mr. Holliday, of Macoupin, renewed it, and urged redress for the grievances of the people against the Railroad companies.

Mr. Hackney, of Kane, and Mr. Brown of Knox, urged the motion to print.

Mr. Baker, of Madison, thought the motion to print would ultimately kill it.

Mr. Jones, of Coles, spoke at length in favor of the bill.

Mr. Dunlap said the debate had answered all the purposes of printing, and he was now ready to vote against the amendment and in favor of the bill.

Mr. Moulton, of Shelby, spoke at length on the subject, and referred to the decision of courts and the common law upon the subject.

Mr. Henderson, of Stark, was in favor of the bill, but he did not concur with the remarks of the gentleman from Madison co., that railroads were "monsters." He paid a compliment to the Chicago and R. I. and the Central Military track Co.

Mr. Richmond, of Cook, replied at some length to the allusions that had been made to himself, and the influence of outside pressure upon the action of members.

The amendment was then voted down.

Mr. Higbee, of Pike, then offered an amendment that the act take effect and be in force from and after its passage. Amendment lost—Ayes 23—noes 47.

The bill was then put upon its passage and carried. Ayes 65, Nays 1.

WISCONSIN POLITICS.

The General Assembly of Wisconsin met on yesterday. The Republican Members hope to [illegible] party, and officers of the Assembly of the same stripe. The Senate, unfortunately, has one majority for the Democrats. We have a correspondent in Madison, a member of the Legislature, who promises to keep us posted up on all the important matters which come before the Assembly.

THE DIFFICULTY BETWEEN BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN E. WOOL, AND HON. JEFF. DAVIS, SECRETARY OF WAR.

The Washington Correspondent of the New York *Times*, gives all the particulars of the difficulties between these two distinguished gentlemen, which have terminated in a correspondence between them, the synopsis of which we published the other day. In General Wool's letter he complains, in effect, that he has been the victim of persecution at the hands of the Administration,—that due credit for specific services has been withheld from him; and generally, that he has been placed in a false position.

Secretary Davis' reply is like the man—clear, explicit, dignified and courteous, and yet keen as a briar, and cool enough to chill the most uninflammable man of the world. It would be impossible to detect in it a single line that could be complained of by the most fastidious. It contains no harsh terms—not a word that would seem to have been chosen to express an unkind sentiment, or the slightest disposition to evince disregard to the officer to whom it is addressed. Yet there is no ambiguity in its criticisms of the conduct or the letters of Gen. Wool. As the case stands, it puts the General in a very disagreeable position. It accuses him of failure to obey his instructions, with neglect of official duty, positive errors of judgment, inconsistency and the want of system in the discharge of his duties. It does not charge him with falsehood; and yet it seems to show decided discrepancies between the General's statements and the truth; and it closes with a delicately conveyed but unmistakable intimation that he has lost the confidence of the President, and lost it, too, in consequence of his own official acts.

There is a secret history connected with all this. Before Gen. Wool went to the Pacific he entertained the suspicion—whether justly or not—that the President was jealous of him as a rival candidate for the Presidency; and this suspicion was extended so as to include the Secretary of War also. His appointment to the Department of the Pacific was deemed a sort of peace-offering, to satisfy the General that his suspicions were groundless. It appears that this arrangement did not altogether convince the General of his error. He went to California in a frame of mind likely to cause him to give a disagreeable coloring to every administrative act towards him. His failure to rebuke the attack upon the President by ex-Senator Foote, of Mississippi, at the complimentary dinner given to Gen. Wool on his arrival at San Francisco, was naturally considered an indication that a cordial feeling of friendship to the Administration was a stranger to his breast. [illegible]

General Wool, during the Mexican war, was in General Taylor's division. [illegible]

"No! no! by G—d,—no we're not! Well [illegible]

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

SPRINGFIELD, January 10.

The House, this afternoon, made the first move toward the Senatorial election. Mr. Parks, of Will, when resolutions were called for, offered one to the effect that the House would unite with the Senate, at two o'clock, on Monday next, 15th, for the purpose of electing a Senator. [illegible] The Nebraskaites present voted unanimously against an election, and two of their number were absent, so that their entire force was 30. There were four Republicans and one anti-Nebraska Whig absent, but nevertheless, the vote stood 39 to 30.

An act to amend an act to regulate the practice in the Cook County Court of Common Pleas, was passed—ayes 64; noes none. It repeals that section which requires a term of the Court of Common Pleas on the first Monday of March.

Mr. Lovejoy introduced a bill to remove the disabilities from the people of color, so as to allow them to give testimony in courts of this State, and moved it be referred to a special committee of three. This was negatived. [illegible] The Maine Law Alliance was not in session during the afternoon, but a large number assembled at Rev. Mr. Hale's church in the evening. I understand that Mr. Sweet will be re-elected President, and most of the old officers will be continued.

There is considerable difference among temperance men about the plan to have the Liquor law submitted to the people. [illegible]

Nothing has yet transpired concerning the action of the Nebraska caucus, but it is believed Gov. Matteson was selected as the candidate, instead of Gen. Shields.

The Chicago papers, containing the proceedings of the Merchants on Saturday evening in relation to "currency" Banks, came to hand this morning, and caused a deal of satisfaction among those who desired to bring our paper money to a proper standard, [illegible]

[illegible]

AMENDMENTS TO THE LAW ESTABLISHING THE CITY WATER WORKS.

WATER COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, Chicago, Jan. 11, 1855.

To the Editors of Daily Tribune:

GENTLEMEN.—The undersigned see, by the proceedings of the Common Council, that resolutions have been passed by that body, in reference to certain proposed amendments to the Law establishing the Chicago Water Works, which have been prepared by our Board, and introduced into the Legislature by one of our Representatives; requesting the Legislature to defer action upon them until they can be published in the corporation newspaper, and action had in relation thereto by a public meeting of our citizens.

As the undersigned have been actuated in this matter only by a desire to promote the best interests of the Water Works and the city, and discharge their duty to their constituents and fellow citizens, they hand you herewith a copy of said amendments for publication, in order that the examination of the proposed amendments and final determination of the matter may be facilitated and disposed of as soon as may be, deeming the passage of the amendments to the law by the Legislature during its present session, imperatively demanded by the best interests of the city.

After preparing the said amendments, the undersigned invited our Representatives in the Legislature to examine them before leaving for the capitol, knowing that no law whatever, touching only the interest of Chicago, could be passed without their approbation. To this invitation all our Representatives from the city, (except the Senator who was absent at the time,) responded, and were understood by the Commissioners at the time, as agreeing with them in the propriety of the amendments.

The undersigned, having done this much in discharge of what they considered their duty as public servants, feel that they have nothing further to do in this behalf, excepting as citizens desirous for the public welfare, and that the whole matter now rests entirely with the people, and their Representatives in the Legislature, to dispose of as to them may seem proper.

J. H. WOODWORTH,
GEO. W. DOLE,
JOHN C. HAINES, } Water Commissioners.

The following is a correct copy of the Bill referred to:

A Bill for an Act to Amend an Act Entitled an Act to Incorporate the Chicago City Hydraulic Company, Approved February 15, 1851.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, that the persons hereafter to be elected Water Commissioners of said Company, shall be taken respectively and alternately from the South, North and West Divisions of said City; the West Commissioner to be elected shall, at the time of his election, be a resident of the South Division of said City; the second Commissioner to be elected, shall, at the time of his election, be a resident of the North Division of said City; and the third Commissioner shall, at the time of his election, be a resident of the West Division of said City. [illegible]

SEC. 2. All Commissioners must be residents of the Divisions for which they are elected [illegible]

SEC. 3. All water rates assessed by said Board of Water Commissioners [illegible]

SEC. 4. Said Commissioners may elect one of their number as President and acting Commissioner of said Board, who shall have the general superintendence and direction of all the business and concerns of the said Water Commissioners [illegible]

SEC. 5. The said Board of Water Commissioners may fix the compensation to be paid the Secretary and Treasurer of said Board. The salary of the Secretary shall not exceed the sum of two thousand dollars per annum, and the salary of the Treasurer shall not exceed five hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 6. It shall be lawful for said Board of Water Commissioners to borrow from time to time in such amount as they may deem necessary, a sum not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars. [illegible]

SEC. 7. [illegible]

SEC. 8. The said Board of Water Commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered to retire or withdraw all or any part of the bonds issued under and by authority of an act entitled [illegible]

SEC. 9. The present Commissioners shall hold their office until the day named in this act, for the election of others to fill their places.

SEC. 10. All laws or parts of laws which may be in conflict with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 11. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

REMARKS.—To our mind this Bill commends itself for divers good and sufficient reasons. It seems to be just, judicious and sensible. We imagine that this can be shown in a concise manner as follows:

The First Section of the proposed amendments is necessary for these reasons: 1st, To correct an error committed by the Common Council, in the amendments to the city charter, proposed by them and passed by the Legislature at its last session, in which the next Water Commissioner is required to be elected in the North Division of the city instead of the South Division, as is necessary to conflict with the [illegible] of the act establishing the Chicago works, as will be seen by reference thereto—

2d, To change the day of Election of Commissioners from the 1st Tuesday in April to [illegible]

3d, To explain and define the power of the council in the confirmation of appointments [illegible]

The third section is necessary for the maintenance of the Works [illegible]

The fourth section is designed to render the Board more efficient by making it the duty of one of the company to devote his whole and undivided attention to the affairs of the Works, and allowing him a fair compensation for his whole time, by which he will at all times be well advised as to the progress and condition of all matters pertaining to the same; and with and under the advice and direction of the Board, the interests of the masses will be more efficiently protected and their benefits more extended under the present arrangement.

By this section, the compensation to the Commissioners cannot exceed a certain amount, and is to be in proportion to the services rendered respectively,—which, in the aggregate, does not exceed the amount received by them now, which may be incurred to an indefinite sum by the council under the present arrangement, and by improper influences, exorbitant salaries may be allowed.

The fifth section proposes to allow the Board of Commissioners to fix the salary of their Secretary and Treasurer, for the reason that their connection with the works is supposed to enable them to determine the amount of services required from these officers, and therefore better able to determine salaries.

Section Sixth provides for a loan of $300,000 for the use of the works. This is merely to enable the Board of Commissioners to meet the increasing wants of our rapidly increasing population. The present apparatus for raising water from the Lake is capable of furnishing a supply two or three times the present quantity required, which has been completed at great expense; and any additional outlay in the extension of distribution pipe, and the erection of suitable reservoirs, &c., would yield a much larger per cent. of income than the present outlay; and as the Legislature is in session only biannually, it is thought the sum proposed is not larger than the wants of the works will require.

Section Seventh is necessary to enable the Board of Commissioners to enforce their rules and protect the works.

Section Eight is necessary, for the reason that the Common Council have issued and disposed of $100,000 in City Bonds, designated as "Water Loan Bonds" by the words "Water Loan Bonds," being written or printed with red ink upon the face thereof, directing the Board of Water Commissioners by ordinances, to treat them as other Water Bonds, and retaining at the same time a large portion of the proceeds thereof, for the use of the City Treasury—and as the Common Council have no power to issue proper "Water Loan Bonds," and those issued by them are not legitimate "Water Loan Bonds," it is desirable that they be returned or taken up by substituting therefor, legal "Water Loan Bonds," to issue which, the sole power rests with the Board of Water Commissioners. To do this, will require $100,000, of the proposed loan.

We are satisfied that the proposed amendments will be approved of by the people of the city. We can see in them nothing but what is called for, and are confident that the good sense of the public will sustain the Water Commissioners in the action which they have taken in the matter.

THE CENSUS OF 1855.

The subject of taking our State Census for the present year will shortly come before our Legislature, and we have seen some suggestions in a New York paper on the subject which may be of service in our own state.

The plan proposed, is that the common school organization be made use of for that purpose. Any plan which combines within itself the most accuracy, cheapness and despatch, must certainly be the best, and the organization above named possesses those desirable elements, and all that is necessary to set the machinery in motion.

By this method the census of the whole state can be taken in one day, as was the last census in England. Let the Legislature pass an act compelling the clerk or trustees of each school district in the state to take the census of their districts on a certain day, to be named in the act, and blanks furnished for that purpose, and—days allowed them to return the same to the Secretary of State.

It is a notorious fact that many, if not all the censuses heretofore taken, have been extremely inaccurate—but little better than mere guessing. Any person must see at a glance that statistical information collected by persons acquainted with each individual, old and young, their trade, professions or calling, also knowing the quantity of cultivated lands, and having some general knowledge of the amount of all lands under cultivation, the qualities and kinds of grain raised, domestic manufactures, &c., &c., must be more accurate than that obtained by a stranger. Instead of consuming months, the information can be collected in a day, which of itself will ensure greater accuracy; and the expense of all this ought not, and probably will not, amount to that of the usual method.

One dollar would cover the expense of canvassing an ordinary sized district.

At all events let the legislature, in this matter take such measures as will secure to us *correct* information. We have had guessing long enough. Let us have facts now.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION, AND THE SUPPRESSION OF THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin State Colonization Society, the following report, of resolutions on the suppression of the African Slave Trade, were presented by a Committee previously appointed to consider the subject, and were unanimously adopted by the Board:

To the Board of Directors of the State Colonization Society of Wisconsin.

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of the suppression of the African Slave Trade, and the proper policy of the country in that behalf, respectfully report:

That the general obligation of the United States to use its moral influence, as its political power, to prevent the trade in men on the African coast, has been practically acknowledged, [illegible]

[illegible]

From the language of the treaty last mentioned, no doubt can be entertained that it was the belief of the negotiators that this stipulated force of American cruisers on the African coast, acting in conjunction with the British squadron of 300 guns on the same service, and a moderate force which the French Government is bound by treaty to maintain in those seas, would effect "the final suppression of the Slave Trade in that quarter of the world." Recent investigations in the British Parliament and in the Congress of the United States, have thrown before the public a mass of evidence which seems to your committee to justify the conclusion, that nothing short of an actual blockade of the whole line of coast can present a sufficient barrier to the successful cupidity of the Slave trader. In spite of the force maintained in those seas by the three Governments, at an annual expense of some seven millions of dollars, the trade is still carried on, with comparatively little practical risk, and is governed, in amount, mainly by the demand in the Slave markets of Cuba and Brazil. [illegible]

[illegible] our committee refrain from dwelling upon the substantial benefits which this policy would offer to our free colored population, the relief which might promise to some of the political and social diseases of the country; the extension of our commerce and our civilization to the interior of the African continent, and the general elevation of a much injured race, and confine themselves to its bearing on the matter more immediately in question, the suppression and permanent extinction of the Slave Trade.

In consideration of the premises your committee report the following resolutions, and recommend their adoption by the Board:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Board, the law of humanity demands of civilized nations, (what is obviously in their power,) the entire and final suppression of the African Slave Trade; and, of consequence, the use of the best means for the accomplishment of that object.

Resolved, That the accomplishment of the desired end requires, at present, the joint action of a well appointed naval force in the African Seas, and an extended system of colonization along the coast, until the growing strength of the colonies shall justify the gradual withdrawal of the naval force.

Resolved, That the peculiar relations of the people of the United States to the African race, and the presence among us of large numbers of free people of color, prepared for self-government, and the practical workings of republican forms, as experiment has already proven, impose upon this country the duty and the policy of adopting, through Congress and the State Legislature, effective measures for planting and fostering colored settlements at proper points throughout the African coast.

Resolved, That as a part of said system of measures, it is, in the judgment of this Board, expedient that the public aid be extended to the American Colonization Society, to enable said Society to establish a line of steam vessels, to ply regularly between our ports and points on the African coast, for the gratuitous transportation of colonists, and for the establishment of direct commercial intercourse between this country and the West African States.

Resolved, That it will be expedient to vary the agreement now existing between this Government and that of Great Britain, embodied in the 8th article of the Webster Treaty, so far as it may be inconsistent with the measures recommended in the foregoing resolutions, or with such others as may be suggested by a more extended experience, as better adapted to the speedy and final extinction of the Slave Trade.

JOHN H. LATHROP,
LYMAN C. DRAPER, } Com.

COLONIZATION IN INDIANA.

(Extract from the Message of Gov. Wright.)

Since the passage of the law authorizing a State organization for the purpose of aiding the cause of African colonization, forty-eight persons have been sent from Indiana to Liberia. A majority of these emigrants were good mechanics, industrious and intelligent men and well qualified to exert a good influence in that infant republic.

Time has demonstrated that the scheme of African colonization is practicable, and no enterprise of the age holds out greater promises of good to the colored race. Within the last twenty years, through the influence of the Liberian government, the principles of Christian civilization and civil liberty have accomplished more among the twenty-five millions of that portion of Africa, than had been achieved by the efforts of philanthropists in the course of many preceding centuries. The colored man, in his native land, has established a republic, built towns and cities, founded churches and schools, and adopted a policy calculated to encourage agriculture, mechanics, manufactures and other industrial pursuits. We must look to this land for the elevation of the African, for the separation of the white and colored races, and for the removal or mitigation of a great source of evil. I recommend that you continue the annual appropriation for the cause of colonization, and that your voice be heard in the National councils asking for the recognition of the independence of the Republic of Liberia.

GREAT CRY AND LITTLE WOOL.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 10, 1855.

EDITORS TRIBUNE.—The Sup't of Public Instruction had commenced to address the goodly people in general—the Republicanites in particular—last night on the subject of schools, houses, and big dictionaries. But the light that was to shine, did not shine. The immortal Ninion was there, but the to-be-enlightened servants of the people were not there. If his big dictionary had been a complete Pandora's box, he could not have more effectually dispersed the usual evening occupants of the Hall. He waited, as became his especial dignity, patiently and long, but no one came—when he rose in all his majesty and spake forth in manner and force, following, to wit: (With his hat on.)

"I was to lecture to the Representatives tonight, but as they are not here, I shall have to postpone it." And he departed, and there were many glum there. So much official state and nobody to do it honor! The haughty varlets—they did neither suspect his place nor his person," though he himself had once been one even as they—a Representative of the people—knowing all the crooks and turns, arts and quirks political—what can and what cannot be done with such bodies—exactly! There he stood wrapt in the solitude of his originality—grand, gloomy and *peculiar*, with narry a friend on earth but our honest Governor and the

BIG DICTIONARY.

The St. Louis *Intelligencer* has the following tragic item:

DEATH FROM ANXIETY.—A few days ago, a negro boy named Shadrach Wilson, was committed to Jail on a charge of larceny. His mother—a very genteel dark mulatto woman—has constantly hovered around the jail ever since his incarceration, and has left nothing undone which she could do to procure his release. [illegible] She became so much excited concerning him, and her distress so great that she fell down in a fit and instantly expired. [illegible] The mother's idea of a jail were greatly exaggerated, [illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

Some very interesting information in regard to the connection of our State Finances with the failure of Wadsworth and Sheldon will be found in another place this morning.

It was reported here on yesterday that the State Auditor refuses to deliver up the Bonds deposited with him by the suspended Stock Banks, in exchange for their bills. It was supposed the act passed at the present session in relation to this matter, was in part intended for the benefit of those Banks; but it appears the Auditor construes it [illegible]

Gold is now plenty here, and it is being shipped East for exchange. Gold is selling for 1 1-2 per cent. premium. Exchange is stationary at 1 1-2 per cent.

The Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Lexington, Mo., has just declared the following extraordinary dividend:

[illegible]

"Or, within a fraction of the whole amount of its shares of $100; and, all this from the business of a single year."

We annex the condition of the "Bank of the State of Missouri," as made up on the 30th December, 1854, by the Secretary from the government in the St. Louis *Democrat*: [illegible]

The New York *Herald* exhibits the following statement, showing the extent of Bank loans and discounts for a series of years in round numbers:

1830	$200,000,000
1834	324,000,000
1837	525,000,000
1839	492,000,000
1843	254,000,000
1847	310,000,000
1851	413,000,000
1854	507,000,000

The year 1837 was one of bankruptcy and distress; but in the condition of the country then and now, there is a great difference. Another year of plenty will crown the labors of the husbandman; gold will continue to flow in steady streams to supply the demand of commerce; the pressure has already taught the people the necessity for economy, and we shall go forward again in the path of general prosperity.

The following is an official statement of the affairs of Rock Island Bank, as they existed on the 1st instant:

Capital Stock paid in and invested according to law,	$50,000 00
Amount due to depositors,	64,000 50
Amount of notes or bills in circulation,	29,942 00
	$144,542 50

RESOURCES.

Stocks deposited as security for circulation,	$50,000 00
Real estate occupied by the bank,	4,639 17
Notes and other discounted bills,	34,515 93
Specie on hand,	23,632 74
Deposited with other Banks and Bankers,	30,355 59
	$143,542 50

[illegible]

At the last meeting of the Free Bankers at Indianapolis, a thorough examination of the securities [illegible]

The time and standing of the Banks was made, and the Banks classified accordingly. The examination has been completed, the classification made, and W. C. DePauw and John D. Defrees have been appointed agents of the Bankers' Association.

In a circular which these gentlemen have issued, they announce that the agency will be ready by the 13th instant, to go into operation, and that they intend faithfully to carry out the wishes of the convention, to wit: To remove from circulation all suspended and broken bank paper, and to supply its place with good, solvent specie-paying currency (to facilitate the latter, the agency contemplates, at as early a day as possible, to check on New York for all specie paying, par bank paper, at satisfactory prices.

Classification of Indiana Free Banks, made by the Committee of the Indianapolis Convention, on January 2d, 1855.

[illegible]

NOTE.—Class No. 1 includes the Association of specie-paying Banks.

Classes Nos. 2, 3 and 4 comprise all the other Free Banks of the State, and are classed as near as practicable, according to the present value of the Stocks of the several Banks deposited with the Auditor.

The Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co. Bank have declared a dividend of 3 1-2 per cent. out of the profits of the last six months. The Farmers Bank, the Northern Bank, and the Southern Bank of Kentucky, have each declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. These facts speak well for the management of the several institutions. The Trust Co. would have declared a larger dividend but for the enormous and unjust tax imposed upon the Bank by the Legislature. So unreasonable has been the action of the late Legislature with reference to this institution, that it has caused a decided reaction in public feeling, in favor of the Bank.

The Western rivers are now rising, and produce that has been locked up during the summer and fall, is being got out. The St. Louis papers report immense receipts of grain and other products. The Wabash river is also rising. We have a private letter from Lafayette, dated Saturday evening, which says the river was rising fast. There had been heavy rains, and there was a good prospect of high water. In due time the effect of this movement in the products of the Western States will be felt in the Money market. Breadstuffs are everywhere in demand at very high rates, and the quantity that is to go forward will create a very large amount of Exchange.

With reference to the late, sudden decline in Pork in New York, the *Journal of Commerce* of Saturday says:

There has been an extraordinary collapse in the price of mess the decline to-day being fully $2 1/2 per bbl, and the extraordinary spectacle is presented of a lower price for *mess* than *prime*, the latter generally considered worth about $1 50 less than the former. Nearly all the pork has been made into mess and prime mess, or worked as refuse into lard, and there is scarcely any prime offering. The sales to-day are 3,700 bbls, including 3,200 bbls mess at $11 87 1-2a $12 37 1-2, closing at the inside rate, and $12 for prime. [illegible] and $13 50 for old clear. New pork may be quoted at $14 for mess, and $15 for prime.

From the Cincinnati *Price Current*, we learn that the receipts of Hogs during the past week, were 37,675, and from the commencement of the season, 311,870, against 362,791 to the corresponding date last year.

The weekly receipts from this date to the close of the season last year, were as follows:

Week ending January 17th,	16,265
" " 24th,	7,974
" " 31st,	9,298
" February 7th,	5,899

NEWS FROM MR. DOUGLAS AND ILLINOIS.

We have some news from Senator Douglas and the State of Illinois, by way of a letter from Jackson, Miss., to the editor of the State Gazette, at Austin, Texas. It is under date of 2d December last. The letter says:

"I am pleased to see that the elections in Illinois are more favorable to the South than was anticipated. Hon. Stephen Douglas was here a few days ago, and thinks that Illinois will retrieve herself fully. I hope so. Mr. Douglas has a plantation and negroes in Lawrence Co., and has no idea of losing it by the schemes of the Free Soilers."

So it is quite certain that Mr. Douglas has been on a visit to his plantation in Mississippi—has probably counted over his negroes—taken their earnings, and told a very favorable story of the Illinois elections. The Hon. gentleman thinks that Illinois will retrieve herself fully, so as to be far more acceptable to the South. "He has no idea of losing his negroes by the schemes of the Free Soilers."

Now with Senator Douglas' fortune in plantations and negroes in the South, is it possible that he can truly represent the sentiments of a *Free State*? Are not all his feelings and interests Southern? The Bible says: "where the treasure is, there is the heart also."—*Springfield Journal.*

MARRIED.

In this city by the Rev. [illegible] Capt. J. A. [illegible] to Miss MARIA C. [illegible]

WHAT, OR WHICH IS THE BEST, VERMIFUGE — WORM DESTROYER! [illegible]

CLOSING OUT SALE OF WINTER GOODS,

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT 142 LAKE STREET 142

L. D. OLMSTED & CO.

[illegible]

AT COST!

[illegible] L. D. OLMSTED & CO.

RAMSAY'S CHEMICAL MATCHES. [illegible]

NEW ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

[illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE Poetical Works of John Milton. [illegible] Chicago: H. C. Foster, corner of Lake and La Salle streets.

Our limits will not permit anything like an extended notice of the poetry of Milton, nor is such an examination at all necessary. The public has long been agreed as to the most remarkable passages, the incomparable harmony of the numbers, and the excellence of that style which no rival has been able to equal, and no parodist to degrade, which displays in their highest perfection the indefinable powers of the English tongue, to which every ancient and every modern language has contributed something of grace, of energy, or of music.

The present edition is full and complete, containing, besides "Paradise Lost," and "Paradise Regained," L' Allegro, Il Penseroso, Comus and the shorter pieces, the Sonnets, Odes, Translations, the Latin poems &c. It is handsomely and strongly bound, beautifully printed, and illustrated by twenty-four magnificent engravings, executed in the highest style of the art.

CAMPBELLISM EXAMINED; by J. B. Jeter. New York: Sheldon, Lamport & Blakeman. Chicago: D. B. Cooke & Co., 123 Lake street.

This little work contains a very fair and candid examination into the History, Principals and tendencies of the doctrines of that class of Christians, known from the name of their founder as Campbellites.

THE KNOW NOTHING: Boston, John P. Jewett & Co.; Chicago: D. B. Cooke & Co., 123 Lake street.

The author of this book has done well to suppress his name; and the use of the interrogation point in the title would seem to imply doubt as to its really being a Know Nothing book or not. On that point "let every one be fully persuaded in his own mind."

LOST GOODS.

1 LARGE two marked Sanford & Gore. [illegible] JOHN P. CHAPIN.

NEW YORK TEA STORE,

106 RANDOLPH ST. 106

CHICAGO.

Teas, Coffees, and Spices.

jan12

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE LARGEST RELIGIOUS PAPER IN THE WORLD. EDITED by Pastors of Congregational Churches in New York and vicinity. [illegible]

NEWS DEPOT BRANCH.

75 DEARBORN ST. 75

MELLEN & CO.

REWARD—LOST. [illegible]

VALENTINES FOR 1855.

Keen & Lee.

146 LAKE ST. 146

CHICAGO, ILL.

[illegible]

REWARD. [illegible]

EXTRAORDINARY PUBLICATION. [illegible]

AN HONOR TO AMERICAN LITERATURE. [illegible]

PEREMPTORY SALE.

The Largest Stock in the Western Country OF TOYS, WORK BOXES, RETICULES, BASKETS, PIPES, NEEDLES, PENS & POCKET KNIVES, SCISSORS, KNIVES & FORKS, BRITANNIA WARE, HOUSE-KEEPING ARTICLES GENERALLY, All Kinds of Fancy and Useful Articles. [illegible]

B. F. HOLLISTER'S BAZAAR, 118 LAKE ST. 118

IMPORTANT

CLOTHIERS AND MERCHANT TAILORS.

ISAAC MARKS & CO.

137 LAKE ST. 137

[illegible] WHOLESALE TRADE. [illegible] TAILORS' TRIMMINGS. [illegible] READY-MADE CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS. [illegible]

PLYMOUTH CHURCH. [illegible]

PEARSON & CO.S'

CITY COLLECTION AND EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT,

No. 4 Exchange Buildings.

B. F. DOWNING [illegible]

COLLECTING AGENCY. [illegible]

FIRST HAVANA CIGARS [illegible]

CHANDELIERS. [illegible]

BATTING WADDING. [illegible]

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER. KNICKERBOCKER for January 1855, [illegible]

WANTED [illegible]

GRAIN BAGS [illegible]

WANTED, a Country residence, [illegible]

GENUINE FIRE KINDLING [illegible] MELLEN & CO.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. [illegible] C. C. WELLS & CO.

FOR SALE. A CREAM COLORED MARE, [illegible] C. C. WELLS & CO.

COAL! COAL!!

400 TONS Anthracite coal, [illegible] C. A. REED.

HARDWARE AND TOOL STORE.

W. F. Dominick & Co.

DEALERS IN TOOLS, BUILDERS' HARDWARE, CABINET TRIMMINGS, GUN SMITH'S MATERIALS,

CUTLERY,

MATHEMATICAL AND CIVIL ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS,

GUNS & PISTOLS,

AND SPORTSMENS' WARE.

jan10 174 LAKE ST.

THERE IS NO PLACE LIKE HOME. AND VINTON'S DINING SALOON [illegible]

FOR SALE. 3 STEAM Boilers [illegible] NUGENT & OWENS.

ESTRAY. [illegible] JOHN KEENAN.

TO RENT. [illegible] C. C. WELLS & CO.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN DIXON. [illegible]

NOTICE. [illegible]

FOR SALE. [illegible] C. C. WELLS & CO.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. [illegible]

Blackwell, Ballinsall and Underwood. LAW OFFICE. 133 LAKE STREET, 133 [illegible]

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD EXCURSION.

BY INVITATION OF THE CITIZENS OF WAUKEGAN. [illegible]

NOTICE. [illegible]

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN [illegible]

GENTEEL BOARDING. MRS. FISHER, 251 CLARK STREET, has opened a [illegible] Spacious, Airy, and Furnished with all the Modern Improvements. [illegible]

STOVE DEALERS. NEWBERRY, FILLEY & WISWELL. [illegible] STOVES, TIN, SHEET IRON, & COPPER WARE. [illegible] CHICAGO, ILL.

"THE CHARTER OAK." [illegible] NEWBERRY, FILLY & CO.

CAUTION! CAUTION!! [illegible]

DISSOLUTION. [illegible] JOHN POWELL.

OPENING OF THE Main Line & Galena Branch OF THE Illinois Central R. R.

NEW & CONTINUOUS RAILROAD ROUTE FROM CAIRO TO GALENA! AND FROM CAIRO TO CHICAGO! WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS. THROUGH LINE TO ST. LOUIS *ALL THE WAY BY RAILROAD.* [illegible]

SALES BY AUCTION.

[illegible] AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FIREPROOF MARBLE BUILDINGS, [illegible]

SATURDAY NIGHT AUCTION SALES OF Real Estate. [illegible] EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT. [illegible]

FORTY SPLENDID LOTS [illegible]

ALSO GOOD BUSINESS PROPERTY. [illegible]

GREEN & WILLMARTH, AUCTION AND COMMISSION, 204 LAKE ST., CHICAGO. [illegible] DRY GOODS & CLOTHING AT AUCTION. [illegible]

GEO. B. PUTNAM, General Auction and Commission Merchant, 48 1/2 RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO. LOTS, LANDS, GOODS, FURNITURE, VESSELS, STOCKS, &c. [illegible]

CITY AUCTION ROOMS. H. C. FOSTER, 159 LAKE STREET. [illegible]

JAMES A. MARSHALL & CO., AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, LOTS, LANDS, GOODS, VESSELS, STOCKS. [illegible]

JOHN RANKIN, General Auction and Commission Merchants [illegible] CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

WANTS.

AGENTS WANTED. [illegible] RUFUS BLANCHARD.

WANTED, [illegible]

ROOMS AND BOARD. [illegible]

BOARDING. [illegible]

WANTED. [illegible]

TO RENT OR LEASE. WATER LOT AND STEAM POWER TO LET. [illegible]

OFFICE TO LET. [illegible]

STORES AND ROOMS TO RENT. [illegible]

TO RENT. [illegible]

OFFICE TO RENT OR LEASE. [illegible]

FOR RENT. [illegible]

FOR RENT. [illegible]

TIME OF PEACE PREPARE FOR WAR! [illegible] NATIONAL GUARD. [illegible]

WANTED. [illegible] C. C. WELLS & CO.

JOHN D. IRVINE, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW. OFFICE No. 42 CLARK ST. Chicago, Illinois.

SOMETHING NEW. INDIA RUBBER WAREHOUSE. [illegible]

FOR SALE. [illegible] E. E. MITCHELL & CO.

THE KNICKERBOCKER GALLERY. [illegible]

HUNGRY IN THE CITY. [illegible]

ST. JAMES' Select Grade and Classical School. [illegible] L. R. BAUGHER [illegible]

STEWART BROS. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible] Wines, Brandies, GINS, SEGARS, &c. [illegible]

BURLINGTON, IOWA. STARR & PHELPS, Attorneys at Law and Real Estate Agents. [illegible]

GREAT BARGAINS. [illegible]

1855 JANUARY 8TH. 1855. NEW ROUTE OPEN TO ST. LOUIS AND CAIRO. [illegible] CHICAGO AND AURORA RAILROAD. [illegible]

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE. [illegible]

Anniversary of Benjamin Franklin's Birth-Day. THIRD ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF THE CHICAGO PRINTERS' UNION! [illegible] PROFESSOR A. WOOD. [illegible] LIGHT GUARD BAND. [illegible] "CLARENDON HOUSE." [illegible]

West Side Dances. [illegible] WEST MARKET HALL. [illegible]

Merchants' and Mechanics' Hall, North Market Hall, FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 19, 1855. [illegible]

THEATRE. PHOENIX ENGINE COMPANY, No. 8. [illegible] THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 18, 1855. [illegible]

South Market Hall! THE ONLY FEMALE BRASS BAND. [illegible]

PANORAMAS VOYAGE TO EUROPE [illegible]

Boarders' Festival! [illegible]

L. G. TYLER'S NORTH AMERICAN CIRCUS. [illegible]

Fourth Annual Ball EXCELSIOR ENGINE CO. NO. 5. [illegible] WEST MARKET HALL. [illegible]

Promenade Balls. [illegible] WEST MARKET HALL. [illegible]

WEEKLY PROMENA[illegible] AT SOUTH MARKET HALL. [illegible]

THEATRE. EAGLE ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 1. [illegible] WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 17, 1855. [illegible]

NATIONAL GUARD, FIRST BY [illegible] PROMENADES [illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. [illegible] Chicago, Galena, Iowa, and Galena. [illegible] *No Change of Cars between Chicago & Cairo.* [illegible]

DAILY TRIBUNE.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

LOCAL MATTERS.

RAILROAD CELEBRATION—OPENING OF CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD TO WAUKEGAN.

The completion of a new railroad has been so often proclaimed to our citizens, that the event has perhaps lost something of its proper interest. The Lake Shore Road is, however, one in which the citizens of Chicago cannot but feel a most lively interest. Running along the shores of our noble Lake, through a region which nature has designed as the home of refinement and taste, and soon to be lined with beautiful villages and flourishing cities, this road must be a favorite on many accounts.

Yesterday, the day appointed for celebrating the completion of the C. & M. R. R., to Waukegan, opened inauspiciously, but in spite of clouds and cold, our citizens turned out in large numbers to respond to the invitation of our Waukegan neighbors. Judging from the crowd which overflowed the cars, every one who was invited accepted, and like Dickens' Oliver, must have "asked for more." Seldom has Chicago been better represented than on this occasion. I noticed in the cars most of the members of the City Council, Hon. John M. Wilson, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Henry Frink, J. N. Arnold, and J. F. Farnsworth, Esqs., Drs. Dyer, Evans, Maxwell, and Boone, Messrs. L. D. Hoard, C. D. Farwell, and P. A. Hayes, Clerks of the Circuit County and Recorder's Courts, and any number of "solid men" and substantial citizens.

FOR THE ORPHANS.

There will be an entertainment given for the benefit of the Catholic Orphans of this city, on next Tuesday evening, at Metropolitan Hall. We are told that the number of these orphans is large and that the managers of the Asylum find it very difficult to provide for all their wants. This should not be. We trust that the entertainment on Tuesday night will be well patronized.

CITY DRAINAGE—THE MEETING THIS EVENING.

The Act in regard to the proper drainage of the city, was considered at a special meeting of the Common Council, held on Wednesday evening and after being amended, was passed by that body. It will now be submitted to the consideration of the citizens of Chicago, at a public meeting to be held for that purpose at the Council Chamber this evening. We trust that the meeting will be numerously attended, in order that a full expression of the sentiments of the people may be had, on this important subject.

The Chicago Relief Society.

The Chicago Relief Society are again under *special obligations* to the *Southern Michigan and Michigan Central Railroad Co.* for hauling over their Roads *free of charge*, 150 cords of Wood each for the aid of the Society this present Winter.

THOMAS ALLEN, Sec. C. R. S.

Chicago, Jan. 11, 1855.

N. B. Visitors of C. R. Society will find wood on J. Gillan, cor. Griswold and Vanburen st., near Rock Island Depot, daily, and on H. Fuller Esq. Light House near Port Dearborn, on Monday of each week, until further notice.

SIXTH LECTURE

Before the Young Men's Association

BY REV. DR. LITTLEJOHN.

[illegible]

Metropolitan Hall was filled at an early hour last night with a fashionable and intelligent audience. Mr. Littlejohn being introduced, commenced his subject and said:

Although much of my remarks may seem mystical, yet we shall try to keep practical ends in view. Those who love their country best should speak plainly of her faults. The defects we shall name are such as affect the sources of National greatness.

What is National character? National character is the result of the aggregate of the character of individuals. It is not merely representative of force. It is itself force. The Greek character proclaimed the limits of Greek power, and with all the modern nations. So it is with our own people. Nations and races have their tasks—their missions to perform—as well as individuals. We have a mission beyond territorial extension, beyond any material good. We have a National Character to build up—to be an example to future nations.

Previous races of men have performed their mission and passed away. The Greek made his offering in the treasures of the intellect and works of art. The Roman made his in institutions and lofty patriotism.

In modern times we see the dawn of a civilization [illegible]

[illegible]

The want of faith [illegible]

[illegible]

In closing his lecture, the speaker [illegible]

SALES BY AUCTION.

STURDAY NIGHT AUCTION SALES OF Real Estate.

GENUINE FIRE KINDLING

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. C. C. WELLS & CO.

GEO. S. PUTNAM, General Auction and Commission Merchant, 68 RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO.

HARDWARE AND TOOL STORE. W. F. Dominick & Co. DEALERS IN TOOLS, BUILDERS' HARDWARE, CABINET TRIMMINGS, GUN SMITH'S MATERIALS, CUTLERY, MATHEMATICAL AND CIVIL ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS, GUNS & PISTOLS, AND SPORTSMEN'S WARE. 174 LAKE ST.

CITY AUCTION ROOMS. H. S. FOSTER, LAKE STREET.

JAMES MARSHALL & CO., AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

THERE IS NO PLACE LIKE HOME.

WANTS. AGENTS WANTED.

TO RENT OR LEASE.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD EXCURSION. BY INVITATION OF THE CITIZENS OF WAUKEGAN.

GENTEEL BOARDING.

W. M. STOW, WINTER BONNETS.

JOHN D. IRVINE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. OFFICE NO. 43 CLARK ST.

STOVE DEALERS. NEWBERRY, FILLEY & WISWELL.

ST. JAMES' Select, English and Classical School.

OPENING OF THE Main Line & Galena Branch OF THE Illinois Central R. R. FROM CAIRO TO GALENA! FROM CAIRO TO CHICAGO! THROUGH LINE TO ST. LOUIS ALL THE WAY BY RAILROAD.

STEWART BROS., COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Wines, Brandies, CIGARS, &c.

BURLINGTON, IOWA. STAN & PHELPS.

1855 JANUARY 8TH. 1855 OPEN TO ST. LOUIS AND CAIRO.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE.

This evening will be presented BLACK EYED SUSAN. To conclude with STAGE STRUCK YANKEE.

TELULAH, OR THE STAR OF HOPE.

Anniversary of Benj. Franklin's Birth-Day.

THIRD ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF THE CHICAGO PRINTERS' UNION! On Wednesday, January 17th, 1855.

HONORARY MANAGERS. COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS. CARRIAGE COMMITTEE.

PROFESSOR A. WOOD.

MUSIC BY .... LIGHT GUARD BAND.

Supper will be served at the "CLARENDON HOUSE."

Dancing at "METROPOLITAN HALL."

West Side Dances.

THE UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY ... WEST MARKET HALL.

Merchants' and Mechanics' Ball, AT North Market Hall,

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GRAND Bearded Festival!

L. G. BUTLER'S NORTH AMERICAN CIRCUS.

ENLARGED & ... THIS EVENING. ... AMPHITHEATRE. ... SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Fourth Annual Ball

EXCELSIOR ENGINE CO., NO. 5. WEST MARKET HALL.

Promenade Balls.

WEST MARKET HALL.

WEEKLY PROMENA[DES] AT WEST MARKET HALL.

THEATRE. BENEFIT OF EAGLE ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 7.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 17, 1855.

NATIONAL GUARD, MILITARY & CIVIC PROMENADES.

MUSIC FOR PUBLIC OR PRIVATE PARTIES.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. ROAD.

CONNECTING TOGETHER Chicago, Cairo, Saint Louis, and Galena, ALL THE WAY BY RAILROAD! No Change of Cars between Chicago & Cairo.

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SIXTH LECTURE Before the Young Men's Association, BY REV. DR. LITTLEJOHN.

SUBJECT—OUR CHARACTERISTIC WANTS.

Metropolitan Hall was filled at an early hour last night with a fashionable and intelligent audience. Mr. Littlejohn being introduced, commenced his subject and said:

Although some of my remarks may seem mystical, yet we shall try to keep practical ends in view. Those who love their country best should speak plainly of her faults. The defects we shall name are such as affect the sources of National greatness.

What is National character? National character is the result of the aggregate of the character of individuals. It is not merely representative of force: it is itself force. The Greek character proclaimed the limit of Greek power, and proclaimed, also, the wants of that people. So with all the modern nations. So it is too with our own people. Nations and races have their tasks—their missions to perform—as well as individuals. We have a mission beyond territorial extension, beyond any material good. We have a National Character to build up—to be an example to future nations.

Previous races of men have performed their mission and passed away. The Greek made his offering in the treasures of the intellect and work of art. The Roman made his in stern morality and lofty patriotism.

In modern times we see the dawn of a utilitarian age. Instances adduced and commented upon. What are the chief wants of our American character? First, it is wanting in *Faith*.—We do not use the word in a theological sense but in a larger and more liberal signification.—It enables man to see much that is hidden from the eye of sense. It teaches us to love, to adore, to obey, that mysterious power whose dominion is over all. It is the source of that temper in which men turn the furrow and plant the seed; in which they found cities and empires, establish constitutions, and provide for the wants of future generations. As long as this want is suffered to exist, it will retard our national progress. Let us not, then, regard *faith* in the abstract, but apply it to ourselves.

This want is found in our statesmen and public men. They are flatterers too much of the masses instead of the votaries of truth. There are honorable exceptions to remarks like these, but the general facts cannot be doubted. Do they not seem to stand like animated weathercocks—waiting for the breath of public opinion? Their ends too often stop in personal considerations—their own importance—the sweets of office—fat salaries and the like. Alas! it was the prevalence of such a spirit that caused the decline of Athenian greatness. And shall the warning be lost on us? Our revolutionary era, our era of construction, were great ones, because they were eras of *faith*.

Refer to the landing of the Pilgrims, and the foundations of the new commonwealth which they laid. Also to the Continental Congress, who sought in their deliberations the guidance of Heaven. Such a scene, too, was the conduct of Washington on the banks of the Delaware—when, strong in faith, he thawed not only the ice in the river, but the frost of despair from the hearts of his soldiers.

The want of faith is also found in what is called the *reform spirit* of the age. Of that reform spirit, we shall speak with respect. Radicals as well as conservatives, have, in society, their necessity and place. Impatience of delay, was mentioned as a great fault in the modern reform spirit. Chafed by delay, it becomes violent and denunciatory. It is impatient because it is *faithless*, and it is faithless in that it trusts to its own power, and not to that of omnipotence.

The need of a well balanced public conscience was next mentioned as another great characteristic want: a public conscience as the touch stone of justice. And owing to this want we are in danger of sinking into a mere selfish expediency. What are the nature of the questions that now most stir the minds of the American people? Money—banks—the spoils of party—topics of transitory good.

The doctrine of *manifest destiny* then underwent a scathing examination, and was held up to deserved scorn. Yet this doctrine prevails to some extent, because we have not a well balanced natural conscience. The term *respectability* has come to have a meaning entirely foreign to its real one. It now signifies what a man has, and not what he is.

There is a defect in the system of our national education. The omission to appreciate and enforce the doctrine that man is to live forever—Our systems of education overlook this too much. It is material, and material alone; of the earth, earthly.

There are wants, too, on the æsthetic side of our national character. The speaker paid a most beautiful tribute to the true mission and the humanizing influence of art, and urged the importance of its cultivation.

In closing his lecture, the speaker urged the importance of supplying the wants of which he had spoken. Let there be a deep and abiding *faith* in the overruling Providence of God,—let there be a well balanced national conscience,—the acknowledgment of the personal immortality of man,—and more of the cultivation of the beautiful.

The voice of History is eloquent to us. Illustrate by examples drawn from the history of Greece and Rome, and the annals of France.

The American Church should be as great and enduring as it must be mighty. For the time will come when the American church shall stand alone in its grandeur. Let us look to our Stewardship. Let each find his task in the building up of such a national character as shall stand the test of time, and be not less pleasing to God than beneficial to the human race.

NOTE.—The foregoing sketch does not, by any means do justice to the Speaker. It was necessarily prepared in haste, and is of course, imperfect.

PETITION TO AMEND THE BANKING LAW.

A petition to the general Assembly of this State, praying that body to alter and amend the general Banking Law of Illinois in certain important particulars has been circulated pretty extensively through the business portions of our city, and has obtained the signatures of many of the best men in the community.

We are glad to see this movement. It comes opportunely. It will strengthen the hands of those of our Representatives at Springfield, who are now laboring to effect a Banking Reform, and will be a convincing proof that they do not, as has been alledged, misrepresent the wishes and interests of the people of the State. We trust that similar petitions will be circulated and forwarded from the other cities and towns of the State. Whatever action is taken in the matter should be speedy and decisive. The petition from this city will be forwarded immediately.—The following is a copy of it.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of Illinois.

The undersigned Petitioners would humbly represent that the law establishing "A general system of Banking" in this State has failed to accomplish all the purposes for which it was enacted. That it is notorious that certain parties connected with Banks in this State have been, and are now extensively engaged in paying out and circulating large amounts of Notes purporting to have been issued by Banks remote from this State, not secured by the pledge of Public Stocks or other security, and which we believe to be doubtful; so as largely to exclude our own secured Currency from circulation, thus subjecting the community to great loss through failures and discounts.

We therefore, pray your honorable body to enact a law imposing a heavy penalty on any Banker, Teller or Agent of any Bank or other incorporation; Broker or other Money lender who shall pay out, pass or circulate any Foreign Bank note which shall be at the time, at a larger rate of discount in the city of New York, than three-eighths of one per cent.

Your petitioners would further pray your honorable body, to repeal or amend the restriction forbidding the Banks to receive more than seven per cent. interest or discount, so as to extend that restriction to ten per cent.

PUBLIC SEWERAGE MEETING.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, January 10, 1855.

In accordance with the request of the Committee on Sewerage appointed by a former public meeting, I hereby call a meeting of the citizens of Chicago, to be held at the Common Council Room on Friday evening, January 12th, at 7 o'clock, to hear the report of said Committee, and take such further action as may be advisable.

I. L. MILLIKEN, *Mayor.*

Monster Bear.

The largest Black Bear ever known to have been found in the West, is to be seen at Wm. Gallagher's stall, No. 5, in the North Market.—This Bear was shot by George Edwards in Crawford county, Wisconsin, and weighs 440 pounds. He will be cut up next week.

BURGLAR ARRESTED.

The police have been untiring in their endeavors to ferret out the gang of burglars who infest our city, and yesterday succeeded in capturing another colored man, who is denounced by the one already arrested, as an accomplice. We hope that the police will not relax their vigilance until the whole gang has been broken up, and the offenders brought to justice. The *Journal* says of Thomas Wilkinson, the first one arrested: "There is reason to believe, that removing him from the field of his operations, will tell largely upon the peace and safety of our citizens and their property. Wilkinson is undoubtedly an adroit scamp, and has carried on this branch of business quite extensively. He is a bright, intelligent looking mulatto, about 24 years of age, and was sometime since employed in a barber's shop on the North Side."

Police Court—His Honor, Mayor Milliken.

Chicago, Monday, Jan. 11, 1855.

Austin Renaoly, counterfeiting; bound over.

M. Teeney, stealing wood; bound over in default of $25 bail.

Lewis Switzel, drunk and disorderly; fined $3.00.

Jacob Hendy, do.; fined $2.00.

Tho. Dufley and John Doland, drunk; fined $2 each.

Patrick McGeorge, drunk and abusing his family; fined $5,00.

John Kelley, stealing; bound over in default of $500.

Joseph P. Hays, found in a house under suspicious circumstances, fined $2.00.

"Oliver's" Note Table.

The following table, invented by a friend, will be found of value to accountants, merchants, and others, in determining in a moment the time at which a note or bill may fall due.

For instance, if a note is dated January 1st, 1855, at three months: add the number of months the note has to run to the number opposite the month in the table which the note is dated, which makes 4, and opposite 4 is found April; therefore the note will fall due on the 1st of April, or 4th rather, there being three days' grace. Or, if the note is dated May 10th, and payable in 6 months: add 6, the number of months the note runs, to the number opposite the month on which the note is dated, which makes 11; opposite which number in the table is November.

31	1	Jan.	31	7	July.
28	2	Feb.	31	8	Aug.
31	3	Mar.	30	9	Sept.
31	4	Apr.	31	10	Oct.
31	5	May	30	11	Nov.
30	6	June	31	12	Dec.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS EFFECTUALLY CURED BY HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

CHICAGO MARKET.

OFFICE DAILY TRIBUNE, Thursday evening, Jan. 11.

[illegible]

FLOUR.—... WHEAT.— ... CORN.— ... OATS.— ... BARLEY.— ... RYE.— ... HOGS.— ... MESS PORK.— ... HAMS.— ... SALT.— ... DRIED FRUIT.— ... HAY.— ... WHITE FISH.— ... LARD.— ... TALLOW.— ... POTATOES.— ... CHEESE.— ... BUTTER.— ... EGGS.— ... BEANS.— ... POULTRY.— ... GAME.— ... HIGHWINES.— ... SEEDS.— ... HIDES.— ... HOPS.— ... WOOD.— ... COAL.— [illegible]

CHICAGO RETAIL MARKET.

[illegible]

NEW YORK MARKET.—Jan. 11.

FLOUR.— ... GRAIN.— ... WHISKY.— ... PROVISIONS.— [illegible]

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

TO SAIL. TO ARRIVE. [illegible]

GREAT CARPET SALE, AT JOHN WEST'S CARPET & GENERAL FURNISHING WAREHOUSE, 197 Lake St. 197

FORCED SALES. Superfine, Fine and Common Ingrain Carpets, At Greatly Reduced Prices. THREE-PLY CARPETS, TAPESTRY Brussels Carpets, VELVET TAPESTRY CARPETS, IMPORTED GOODS, CHOICE PATTERNS, A LARGE ASSORTMENT, (including some of the most beautiful styles and best quality of goods imported,) will be sold at little more than HALF PRICE. JOHN WEST, 197 LAKE STREET.

IMPROVE YOUR EYESIGHT. PARIS OPTICAL ESTABLISHMENT, RANDOLPH STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Pure French Crystal, Scotch & Brazil Pebble SPECTACLES.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

W. W. SALTONSTALL.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE GREEK SLAVE.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, CURTAIN GOODS. Immense Stock. LARGE QUANTITIES OF IMPORTED CARPETS, HEAVY LOSS TO IMPORTERS. OVER $50,000 WORTH. RICH CURTAIN MATERIALS, TRIMMING TO CORRESPOND. The Largest Stock OF THE BEST GOODS AND LATEST DESIGNS, AT LOWER PRICES. FEATHERS, MATTRESSES, BLANKETS, AND BEDDING. BEECHER, HOLLISTER & WILKINS, CARPET HALL, 135 AND 137 LAKE STREET, UP STAIRS.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

Copper Smithing. NEWBERRY, FILLEY, & WISWELL, 231 LAKE STREET. COPPER SMITHING. For Steam Engines, Locomotive Works, &c.

SALT, SALT, SALT. 4,000 BARRELS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

NOTICE.

FOR RENT.

NOTICE.

INSURANCE AGENCY. THE MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. THE WASHINGTON UNION FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE CO. CLEVELAND MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE INSURANCE Company.

COLBY HOUSE. WELLS & WASHINGTON STS.

CHICAGO BOOK TRADE. THE USEFUL WITH THE BEAUTIFUL. S. C. GRIGGS & CO., 111 ...... LAKE STREET ...... 111 PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. HAVE NOW READY, ... [illegible] S. C. GRIGGS & CO., 111 Lake street.

WORTH AND BEAUTY. SCOTIA'S BARDS. [illegible]

READ IT, YOUNG MEN. MANHOOD.— [illegible]

THESE ARE THE VOLUMES FOR LITTLE ONES. [illegible]

PRINTING PAPER DEPOT.

STRAW BOARD AT WHOLESALE.

BRIDAL AND EVENING DRESS GOODS. ROSS & FOSTER'S.

ARE YOU A MEMBER?

ANOTHER LARGE LOT OF REAL PARIS EMBROIDERIES.

STEWART & BROS., VARNISHES, PAINTS, COLORS, &c., &c. NO. 238 & 240 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO.

FIRE PROOF SAFE DEPOT, NOS. 243 & 244 SOUTH WATER ST. DAVIDSON'S FIRE KING SAFE, Bank Vaults, Locks and Doors. MANUFACTURER'S PRICES. A Safe which has never been equalled. FIRE, DAMPNESS, AND BURGLARS. GOSWEY'S RELIANCE LOCK. WARRANTED BURGLAR AND POWDER PROOF.

WROUGHT IRON NUTS.

LOCOMOTIVE LAMPS.

TO ALL RAILROAD COMPANIES.

COAL MINING RIGHTS.

REMEDY FOR HARD TIMES. A New Feature in the Retail Trade. THOMPSON & JOHNSON'S ONLY OPPOSITION STORE.

PLUMBING & GAS FITTING. McFARLAND & HUTCHESON, PRACTICAL PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAM FITTERS. 109 RANDOLPH STREET. PLUMBING AND WATER FIXTURES. STEAM FITTING. BRASS WORK. MANUFACTORY.

Opposition to the "only opposition" store.

C. E. COOKE, WATCHMAKER AND Jeweler. 12 NORTH CLARK ST. 12

FOR SALE.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

New York, January 11.

A deficiency of $25,000 of specie has been discovered in the vaults of the Merchant's Bank in Wall street. It is believed to have been stolen but suspicion rests on no one. It is thought the gold may have been delivered by mistake. A reward of $2,000 is offered for the recovery of the property.

The correspondent of the *Evening Post* at Honolulu asserts that no treaty with the public functionaries of the Sandwich Islands has been made or transmitted, and that Prince Liho Liho will assist in no negotiation for a change in the sovereignty.

When the North Star left there remained but three miles of track to be laid, to complete the Panama R. R. from Ocean to Ocean, and the next passengers to this city are expected to make the entire transit of the Isthmus by Railroad.

The gale which prevailed at Aspinwall was of the most violent character, and had scarcely subsided when the North Star left. It is feared the next arrival will bring tidings of more disasters.

Hon. Daniel Starkweather has presented his credentials as U. S. Minister to Chili.

E. P. Christy's troop of Ethiopean Minstrels returned to California by the North Star.

The steamship Atlantic sailed yesterday for Liverpool with 85 passengers, but no specie.—Among the passengers was Senor Rafael, the newly appointed Mexican Consul General in the United States.

The State Military Convention adjourned yesterday. Gen. Nelson Randall was chosen President for the year ensuing. The address of Gen. Scraggs is generally regarded as a very able effort.

Forty Swiss emigrants reported themselves to the Commissioners of Emigration to-day as paupers, whose passage to this country had been paid by their native authorities. They were passengers in a vessel wrecked on the Sable Islands, and arrived here on the steamer State of Maine, from Boston.

They are to be sent back to their own country!

A large meeting of the unemployed was held last night in the Park. Everything passed off in the most orderly manner.

Dr. Graham, now at Sing Sing, is said to have created great disturbance there already, by getting crazy drunk, on brandy to which he had access for medicinal purposes. He threatened the lives of those who secured him.

The bids for the Erie Railroad loan were opened yesterday, and were $11,000 over the amount required. It is understood the loan will be put at 80, though some bids were higher.

Boston, Jan. 10.

A warrant was issued to-day by U. S. Commissioner Woodbury, for the arrest of John Jackson, an alleged fugitive slave, escaped from Captain Fox, of Virginia. The Evening Telegraph says, that the Vigilance Committee got wind of the affair, and started the fugitive off for Canada.

In the Legislature, Philo Sandford, of this city, was chosen State Treasurer and Receiver General.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER BALTIC.

BREADSTUFFS UNCHANGED.

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S SPEECH. LOAN OF 5 0,000,0000 FRANCS,

KNOW NOTHING STATE CONVENTION.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY.

Great Southern Convention.

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

New York, January 11.

The steamship Baltic arrived at her dock at 3 1-2 o'clock P. M. Owing to a snow storm she was not seen at Sandy Hook in season to telegraph her news.

War news unchanged. The great event of the week is Napoleon's speech to the Legislature.—It is warlike in tone; makes no mention of any prospect of peace, and was immediately followed by a loan of 500,000,000 francs, unanimously voted for.

An important meeting of the representatives of the Five Powers had been held at Vienna.—The result had not transpired.

Affairs before Sebastopol are unchanged. The Russians continue to make sorties. The Allies have received 18,000 reinforcements. The weather has been more favorable.

Nothing new in the attitude of Austria or Prussia.

The British foreign enlistment bill has become a law. Parliament has adjourned.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

All the markets are quiet. Cotton variously reported, being well supplied with better grades of new—prices of such have declined one-eighth. Wheat and flour quiet at previous rates. Richardson & Spence report wheat at 11s. 6d.; mixed corn 44s; Yellow 45s; White 45s. 6d a 46s, Beef—New, quiet. Full prices for old.—Pork advanced, with fair demand. Lard moderate, sales at 52s 6d a 53s. Money unchanged Consols 91 1-4 a 91 3-8, and steady. American stocks in good demand. Bullion in Bank increased £108,000.

Second Dispatch.

The Baltic left Liverpool early on Saturday morning, the 30th ult.

She brings 85 passengers, including Commodore Perry.

The Africa arrived out on the 24th.

The Sarah Sands had put into Cork with her sails damaged, and would proceed to Liverpool.

The Arabia sailed from Marseilles on the 21st, with 1,640 French troops for the Crimea.

A high diplomatic conference was to be held at the residence of the British Ambassador in Vienna, on the 28th. The Ministers of England, France, Austria, Prussia and Russia, and Prince Gorchakoff, were to take part in the debate.—The conference was to be of a private character.

A Vienna dispatch of the 26th, says Gorchakoff presented a note which he has received from St. Petersburg to Count Buol. It is believed to be unsatisfactory, but is not the final reply of Russia.

In regard to the Russian mission to London, of which high expectations have been formed, it was surmised that the envoy was merely the bearer of an autograph letter to the Queen, and that his instructions were merely to watch the course of events; nothing certain, however, was known. Affairs before Sebastopol were unchanged to the 20th of December. The Russians claim to be doing considerable damage to the approaches of the Allies; nevertheless, the French third parallel was mounted with cannon. The re-inforcements of the Allies down to the 18th reach 18,000. An official dispatch in the Paris *Moniteur* from Balaklava, says the situation of the Allies is excellent.

Menschikoff was sick, and Gen. Osten Sacken was in command.

5,000 Turks had landed at Eupatoria.

The destination of Omar Pacha's army was kept a profound secret. It is thought they would invest the north side of Sebastopol.

The wretched state of the country from heavy rains, had put a stop to operations between Perecop and Simpheropol. The road was completely impassable, and a week had elapsed since a courier had arrived at Odessa from Sebastopol, but at last accounts the weather had improved, with heavy frosts.

Admiral Hamelin, writing on the 12th, says the place had kept up a tolerably brisk fire.—The enemy had made vigorous sorties on our lines and those of the English. As soon as he reached the parapets he was received by a well sustained fire of musketry, and repulsed at the point of the bayonet after an obstinate struggle.

A skirmish occurred Inkermann on the 15th. Omar Pacha left Schumla for Constantinople on the 17th.

Turkish troops began to arrive from the Varna on the 19th.

A letter in the Soldats says the [illegible] is to be conducted on a new plan.

The costly material will be removed to the bastions on the walls and carried back to the ships.

22 ships have been equipped and are now ready for sea.

It is probable the garrison have mined the places which they pretend to have left.

The Trumpeter Bluff says also, the defence of Sebastopol will be confined to the forts.

We have further particulars as to the naval sortie before Sebastopol.

Two Russian steamers towing gun boats ran out of the harbor, and after firing on a French steamer, were compelled to retire.

Orders had been received at Warsaw to complete the structural works of the citadel within the first fortnight of January. Marshal Paskiewitch has ordered the enrollment of three parks of flying artillery, and the completion of a second grand army of reserve, to be concentrated in and around Moscow. 20,000 men were engaged in fortifying Kiel.

THE BALTIC.

France and England have notified the Swedish government that all the Russian harbors are to be closed. A Russian ukase is published, which says whoever after a battle shall commit acts of cruelty on the wounded or unarmed, shall suffer death. Eight English ships were taking soundings off Revel, and [illegible] the allies will make an attack on Nicholaev, preparatory to an attack on Perekop.

A levy of 10 men on every 1000 is ordered to take place in the Eastern half of the Empire, to be completed by March 10.

Constantinople, Dec. 20.

It is confidentially asserted that the resolution had been adopted to storm Sebastopol as soon as the Turkish reinforcements arrived. The French, it is said, are to storm while the British and the Turks attack Menschikoff.

There is a report that Omar Pacha has returned to the Sultan, stating as conditions that he shall accept the command, that he shall have two votes in the Council of War, in order to prevent his being out-voted by Raglan and Canrobert.

Vienna, Dec. 28.

It is stated that at the conference held here on the 28th, notes were exchanged between the Representatives of the three allied powers, defining the sense in which their cabinets understood the four points proposed as conditions of peace. Prince Gortschakoff demands time to obtain instructions from his government.

Great Britain.

Parliament is not in session. The Royal assent has been given to the foreign enlistment bill, but the measure continues unpopular as ever. Col. Colt denies in a letter to the London Times that he has offered to furnish the Czar with his pistols.

France.

The Emperor, in his speech ... [illegible] and the British Parliament [illegible]

... and warm manifestations, and the English army for its valuable co-operation. The land army is stated at 581,000 soldiers, 1,300 horses, and 6,000 sailors on ship board. He asks for an additional levy of 140,000 men.

The speech is highly praised but has caused a slight depression in the funds. On the 27th, the Minister of Finance was authorized to negotiate a loan of 500,000,000 francs.

Spain.

A letter from Madrid, states that Mr. Soule was present at the discussion which took place in the Chambers in relation to the subject of Cuba. No report of the discussion is mentioned.

New Orleans, Jan. 10.

The Great Southern Commercial Convention met here to-day. Morgan Lewis was elected temporary Chairman. In the afternoon session Gen. Lamar, of Texas, was elected permanent President. Ten States were represented and 120 delegates present, including 80 from Louisiana. Resolutions were offered for the improvement of the Galveston bar and harbor. Adjourned.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 11.

The Governor's message was read this morning. It represents the finances of the State in a flourishing condition, the revenues exceeding the expenditures. It recommends that no special bank be chartered, and also that some provision be made to naturalize foreigners at some other time than just before our election.

Washington, Jan. 11.

The Union of this morning announces that the first vessel with the Central American Colonists will sail from Baltimore on the 21st inst., and the second a few days later from Mobile, and the third from Santiago. Seven hundred men will go out in the three vessels.

SENATE.—Mr. Fish's bill for a Custom House, at Plattsburg, was referred to the committee on commerce.

Mr. Rusk (Ark.) moved that the Pacific Railroad bill be printed and referred to a special committee. Agreed to.

Mr. Badger, (N. C.) moved to take up the bill to increase the compensation to members of Congress and U. S. Judges.

Mr. Shields (Ill.) obtained the indulgence to bring in a bill authorizing the sale of the Rock Island Railroad and for other purposes.

Mr. Badger renewed his motion to take up the compensation bill.

Mr. Brodhead (Pa.) urged the taking up of the Bounty Land Bill.

HOUSE.—Mr. Giddings of Nebraska, introduced a bill for the establishment of a fast route for the protection of property and towns and for the survey and settlement of the half-breed treaties in that territory.

The House then took up the bill to remodel the diplomatic and consular system of the U. S. Mr. Perkins (La.) explained its provisions.

New York, Jan. 11.

A State convention of the Know Nothings at which about 1000 delegates are present, is now in session in this city. The adoption of a new constitution is the main object of the convention. Gen. Scroggs was among the speakers yesterday.

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